

For the Journal.
TO BE LOVED AND LOVE.

THE reason that I blush, love, whenever I look
at you,
Is that I see my own heart, your brown eyes
shining through ;
And then I get so frightened that I have given
all,
That if I could, I would, so quick my truant
heart recall.

Whenever I put my hand in yours, 'tis terrible,
my sweet,
But oh ! my heart leaps into it to try your own
to meet ;
And then, again, I try to be so brave, and
strong and wise ;
But oh ! I cannot hold the joy that meets mine
in your eyes.

Whether the night is kissing the day, I listen so
 To hear if you are coming, and I cannot stop
 The glow
 That covers all my face and soul—it is so sweet,
 So dear,
 To feel, to know you're coming—to have you,
 Have you here.

Oh! world; oh! world of happiness! oh blessed
 earth of joy!
 There is no shadow in your sun, no drop of
 pain's alloy;
 I wonder in that other world, that dear one up
 above,
 If anything is half so sweet as to be loved and
 love?

SOUTT.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. N

Governor Bullock convenes the Georgia Legislature on the 10th January.

Texas advice from Gov. Pease, say that Davis is four hundred ahead, exclusive of Milam and Navarro counties, which will elect Hamilton, if counted.

In Milam the election was stopped on account of a disturbance.

In Navarro there was no election on the regular days, on account of incomplete registration.

The question regarding the counting of these counties is referred to the President. The President awaits Reynolds' report before deciding.

The opinion prevails here that Gov. Bullock's proclamation will not secure a quorum of the Legislature at Atlanta.

The Steamers Yantic and Albany have been ordered, after refitting, to join the North Atlantic squadron. The Seminole has been ordered to St. Johns.

The Nantuxet is already there.

Coal for the North Atlantic fleet has been ordered to Bay Samana, which is now occupied by

the United States.

Port Royal, S. C. will probably be used as a rendezvous for the North Atlantic squadron.

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From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 23—NOON.

The Spanish fleet is coming into the roads.

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From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—P. M.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were \$295,000.

Secretaries Boutwell and Robinson will be absent from the city during the holidays.

The President will not receive any visitors during the holidays.

The receipts from Customs for the week ending on the 18th was two millions and a half dollars.

The New York Tribune says:

We trust that the President will see the propriety of *avoiding* withdrawing Mr. Hoar's name

and substituting therefor that of some thoroughly capable and thoroughly trustworthy Southern lawyer.

Many members of Congress who voted for the bill to promote reconstruction in Georgia have given assurances that a convention of the people of Georgia pledging the adoption of the fifteenth amendment and the re-instituting of the negroes will secure the immediate repeal of the act. Senator Morton says the whole object of legislation is to secure the adoption of the fifteenth amendment.

From Virginia.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 23.—P. M.

In the case of Ayres, charged with killing Dr. A. R. Oliver, Miss Ellen Ayres and Dr. Brown, the family physician, testified to the effect that Miss Ayres was about to become a mother and that Dr. Oliver was her seducer.

Ayres was bailed in the sum of \$25,000 to answer the indictment.

From Fortress Monroe.
FORTRESS MONROE Dec. 23.—P. M.
The Spanish fleet has gone to seasagain.

From West Virginia.—Railroad Disaster.
WHEELING Dec. 23.—P. M.
The mail train going east and express going west collided to-day near Burton. The engine
was smashed. No passengers hurt.

From New York.
BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—P. M.
A southwestern gale and snow storm prevails
here. The water is higher than it has been for
thirty years.

**Loss of Lorillard's Yacht while on a Voy-
age Around the World.**
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—P. M.
Lorillard's yacht on a voyage around the

A Nice Tea-Party Among Traitors to Liberty.

The Mobile Register, in commenting on the grand reception given to Seward by Juarez in Mexico and their interchange of praises to each other's government, says: "What a farce! And Juarez has as good a right to brag of Mexican liberty as Seward of American. Both of these Republics are based on the same rotten and corrupt principle of their organic constitution, both governed by the sword—and the representatives of both tickle each other over their wine as the apostles of human liberty. The real motive underlying this universal departure from the reticence of American inhospitality was furnished by the blood of Maximilian, the exiled United States President. The State helped to murder Maximilian, and hence the strong sympathies of his fellow-murderers, Juarez and

The London Saturday Review has an editorial on the Richardson-McFarland tragedy. The writer pronounces the Astor House Wedding "Alsatian," "grotesque," "monstrous" and "blasphemous."

Urean Fowers denies that he received \$20,000, or anything like that amount, from the State of Louisiana for his statue of Washington.

How they died the Little State:
From a comparative statement, published in the *Florida*, it appears that the number of the government officers in the State of Florida are larger than in any other State east of the Rocky Mountains. The Governor gets \$5,000; his cabinet in all \$24,000, and the Legislature \$500 per annum, or, allowing forty cents to the session, twelve dollars and fifty cents per day. We think these figures make out a clear case of stealing, and that the whole batch of thieves should be arrested and sent to the penitentiary at once, for Florida!

Horticultural Society.
We invite attention to the following letter from Colonel WALTER L. STEELE, in order to cordially endorse the proposition it makes. The subject of fruit culture and the manufacture of wine is one to which much attention is now being directed throughout the whole country, and to this extent it is of peculiar interest. We believe the future prosperity of this immediate country depends more upon the successful raising of fruit, the cultivation of grapes and the manufacture of wine than upon anything else. These are to be the leading sources of wealth. Our soil and climate are adapted to these enterprises, and our agriculturists must turn their attention to them.

For this purpose it is absolutely necessary that there should be organization. We trust that the gentleman named in the letter and others interested in these subjects will respond to the invitation. Our columns are open to them. By all means let the Horticultural Society be organized!

Receipts.—I ask the use of your columns, to request all persons interested in the cultivation of the grape or the manufacture of wine, or the growing of fruit trees, to meet at the Wilmington, on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1899, with the view of establishing a Horticultural Society for the south-eastern section of the State. What say you, Messrs. L. A. Hall, A. J. Butler, L. F. Smith, G. W. Lawrence, W. G. Curtis, C. W. McClellan, L. F. Smith, J. E. Cannon, W. W. Jones, and many others? If these and other gentlemen concur, let them say so through the newspapers of Wilmington.

Very respectfully,
WALTER L. STEELE.
The Carolina Farmer will please copy.

Public Meetings.
The people of Franklin county have held a large and imposing meeting to protest against the iniquitous proceedings of the Legislature. A call is made for a meeting of the people of Guilford county, at Greensboro, on the first of January, to express their opinion upon the new militia bill and the proposition of the Legislature to hold over for two years longer. This meeting is to be without regard to party. Steps are being taken to call a meeting of the people of Wake, in regard to the iniquitous bill for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. We have no doubt this movement will spread throughout the State. It is right and proper that all citizens, without regard to color and race, should express their opinions upon these measures. They are fraught with such evil, and their adoption will be most harmful to the welfare of North Carolina. The people at least should be jealous of their rights and liberties, and should not tamely surrender them to the will of would-be tyrants.

The first duty of citizens, as it is a right guaranteed to them by the Constitution, is to meet together and protest against these dangerous encroachments upon their rights, and these flagrant violations of the fundamental law. "The people have a right to assemble together," says the Declaration of Rights, "to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances." If we do not attempt to stop these alarming iniquities by this legal and peaceful resort, we cannot be altogether blameless for the evils which will follow their enactment into laws. We should at least exhaust all of our constitutional resources before we submit to a deprivation of our rights as men, or see ourselves plunged into a state of anarchy—it may be into bloodshed.

Tenure of the Legislature.
The article which we copied from the *Winston Sentinel* some weeks ago and commented upon, in regard to the confessions of Judge Tourgee, as to his own and Senator Sweet's and Congressman Heaton's complicity in making obscure the clause of the Constitution fixing the term of office of the first Legislature elected thereunder, having been subsequently republished in other papers, has called forth a disclaimer from Senator Sweet from his seat in the Senate. He denies in toto the truth of the confession, and expresses the opinion that Judge Tourgee never made such a statement.

In reply to Senator Sweet, the *Winston Sentinel* gives the name of the gentleman who heard the conversation on the train. Mr. George Makepeace, of Randolph county, was the person, and he reasserts the truth of his statement. This, therefore, removes all doubt of the fact that Judge Tourgee did confess that the obnoxious law which the Constitution refers to the tenure of office of the members of the present General Assembly was not accidental, but so designed by himself, and Messrs. Sweet and Heaton.

This is a grave charge and demands a serious investigation. The people should be informed if their law-makers did combine together to cheat them of the dearest rights known to freemen. It requires something more than a mere denial from Senator Sweet to divest the people of the State of the suspicion—nay, belief, that he was a guilty party in this nefarious transaction. We would attach but little credence to the unsupported testimony of such a bad man as Judge Tourgee. He has told the most unblushing lies in regard to the people of the State, but it was for party purposes. He had something to make by these lies. But here is a confession against his own party and his own party friends. And then his statement as to the fact is corroborated by the Constitution itself. The truth or falsity of the confession of Messrs. Sweet and Heaton is another question. They may be inno-

cent but their bare denial will not be regarded as sufficient evidence in the face of the direct testimony of a Judge of the Superior Court of the State, whom they assisted to elevate to that exalted position. His official standing must command respect if his personal character is not above suspicion.

CITY FINANCES.

Error of Over Twenty Thousand Dollars in the City Treasurer's Account.
It is a wise ordinance which requires the Clerk and Treasurer quarterly to prepare for publication in the newspapers of the city statements showing the aggregate general receipts and disbursements, arranged under their appropriate heads. We do not know whether it has been repealed. We know that it is not done. If the publication is not made in order to save money, the present Board of Aldermen could have economized in other ways much more satisfactory at least to the tax-payers. It is their money they spend, and common honesty and common decency both require that they should make as public and explicit as possible the manner in which the finances of the city have been managed.

It requires a patient man to wade through the long columns of figures, which the Clerk and Treasurer posts in the City Hall, giving in detail his receipts and expenditures for the year. In fact it is absolutely impossible to do so, unless a person is permitted to take it down from his position, and with pencil and paper, at a comfortable desk, spend hours over its details. This, by the permission of the Clerk and Treasurer, we have done. We have done so from no disposition to impeach the honesty of that officer, but because no publication having been made, we regarded it as a duty we owed our citizens. Our duty as a watchful journalist imposed the disagreeable and tiresome labor upon us. The statement which we give below is the result of this labor, and presents a condition of most alarming carelessness in the Clerk and Treasurer of the City, and the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

If we thought it resulted from corruption we would not hesitate to say so, but will give them the opportunity to explain away these errors before we prefer any more serious charge than that of the most criminal negligence in the matter. We have already published the receipts and disbursements of the Treasurer, as he foots them up, as follows:

Receipts.	Disbursements.
Jan. 12 to Feb. 1.....\$ 3,753 04	\$ 2,637 19
February.....16,700 18	16,305 93
March.....34,169 64	22,702 25
April.....15,912 67	19,702 45
May.....5,187 13	14,476 13
June.....2,669 93	5,591 55
July.....2,669 93	12,708 66
August.....9,553 10	10,927 90
September.....4,830 15	6,645 55
October.....45,804 02	29,825 40
November.....15,205 76	4,927 73
To December 12.....4,307 38	18,141 20
Total.....\$161,751 26	\$162,535 21

Amount due Treasurer.....\$ 754 05
We have gone through with these figures very carefully several times, and have moreover proved our calculations by classifying the receipts under their respective heads, as given below, and it will be seen that there is an error in the account of TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND FORTY-ONE CENTS. In other words, by the showing of the Treasurer, the city is in debt to him *twenty two thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-one cents*, instead of seven hundred and eighty-four as he reports.

In January he received three dollars less than he charges himself with. In February he charges himself with \$16,700.18, while he only received \$10,018.68, a difference of \$6,681.50. In March he charges himself with \$34,169.64, while he actually received \$19,111.78, being a variance of \$15,057.91. In December he charges himself with but \$4,307.38, while he really received \$4,312.38. The whole making a difference of \$21,737.41. His disbursements show a few unimportant errors, but of their correctness we have no way of telling. But how he spends \$102,535.21 while he has received only \$140,013.85, we cannot see, unless he did so out of his private fortune, for which he has made no charge against the city.

Received from former Treasurer.....\$ 1,164 73	\$ 1,164 73
Real Estate Tax.....45,355 41	45,357 04
Merchants' License Tax.....29,528 02	29,528 02
Rent of Market.....606 00	606 00
Retail Liquor License.....1,167 20	1,167 20
Court Fines.....2,731 24	2,731 24
Rent of Theatre.....110 00	110 00
Rent of City Hall.....75 00	75 00
Pound Fees.....33 50	33 50
Miscellaneous Receipts.....1,728 00	1,728 00
Rent of Princess street Dock.....31 25	31 25
Borrowed and sale of Bonds.....57,580 50	57,580 50
Total.....\$140,013 85	\$140,013 85

The late hour at which we were able to get through our calculations will not permit a further examination this morning, but to-morrow we will point out other discrepancies in the account, and look into some of the payments, and compare some of the items of receipts with those of last year.

But we demand of the Clerk and Treasurer, in the name of the people of Wilmington, to explain away this great variance in his account. We demand of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, as they value their characters as honest men, to have this account properly audited and opened for the inspection of the people. They owe it as much to themselves as to the tax-payers of the city. They must satisfy the people that their only fault has been in an extravagant and useless expenditure of money.

CITY FINANCES.

The Treasurer "Doctors" His Account—Some Suspicious Peculiarities.

Our investigations into the accounts of the City Treasurer has caused that officer to "doctor" them, as is explained below. The manner in which he, by interlineations, makes his account balance is more suspicious even than the grave errors which we have pointed out. If not guilty, of course he is totally incompetent and grossly negligent, and ordinary pru-

dence requires a strict investigation into this whole question of City Finances.

We present again the receipts as footed up by the Treasurer and those actually accounted for by him before his account was "doctored," as follows:

Receipts accounted for by Treasurer.	Actual Receipts.
Jan. 12 to Feb. 1.....\$ 3,753 04	\$ 3,750 04
February.....16,700 18	10,018 68
March.....34,169 64	19,111 78
April.....15,912 67	15,912 67
May.....5,187 13	5,187 13
June.....2,669 93	2,669 93
July.....2,669 93	2,669 93
August.....9,553 10	9,553 10
September.....4,830 15	4,830 15
October.....45,804 02	45,804 02
November.....15,205 76	15,205 76
To December 12.....4,307 38	4,312 38
Total.....\$161,751 26	\$140,013 85

Now let us see the process by which the books are made to balance, and how effectively a few interlineations can cure these "little irregularities."

The small variance in January is made right by adding to the receipts for that month this item, "Market Rents—\$3." As the whole amount of rents received from this source, with this three dollars, is only *six hundred and nine dollars*, we should suppose that considerably more of the deficient receipts might well be located upon the ample margin here allowed.

The deficit in the February receipts is swept out by the following interlineation: "Amount borrowed of First National Bank on note of city for \$7,000—\$6,681.50." This settles up the February "irregularity."

The deficit of \$15,057.91 for March is disposed of as follows: First interlineation, "Real Estate Tax 1868—\$101." Second interlineation: "Amount borrowed from First National Bank on note of city for \$15,412.73—\$14,956.28." But as this does not entirely fix the "irregularity" one item of Real Estate Tax for this month has been altered from \$4,909.91 to \$4,910.54, just sixty-three cents, which conveniently fixes that month all right.

In December the excess of receipts is "wiped out" by altering one entry of thirty dollars received from Court Fines to twenty-five dollars.

We therefore give the classified receipts before and after the "doctoring" process as follows:

Before.	After.
Received from former Treasurer.....\$ 1,164 73	\$ 1,164 73
Real Estate Tax.....45,355 41	45,357 04
Merchants' License Tax.....29,528 02	29,528 02
Rent of Market.....606 00	606 00
Retail Liquor License.....1,167 20	1,167 20
Court Fines.....2,731 24	2,729 24
Rent of Theatre.....110 00	110 00
Rent of City Hall.....75 00	75 00
Pound Fees.....33 50	33 50
Miscellaneous Receipts.....1,728 00	1,728 00
Rent of Princess street Dock.....31 25	31 25
Borrowed and sale of Bonds.....57,580 50	57,580 50
Total.....\$140,013 85	\$161,751 26

In this way the "blundering" Treasurer awkwardly cures the more apparent errors of his account. He at least makes his cash balance without such a large demand upon his ample private fortune. We now ask the Mayor and Board of Aldermen if it is prudent to trust the finances of the city with one who has shown himself at least so utterly incompetent to keep the accounts. Such ignorance and carelessness should not be borne with in a public office. Not one of them would trust their private business in the hands of a clerk so totally unqualified.

But let us look at some of the items of receipts and expenditures.—We see that the Treasurer has charged himself with \$16,700.18, while he only received \$10,018.68, a difference of \$6,681.50. In March he charges himself with \$34,169.64, while he actually received \$19,111.78, being a variance of \$15,057.91. In December he charges himself with but \$4,307.38, while he really received \$4,312.38. The whole making a difference of \$21,737.41. His disbursements show a few unimportant errors, but of their correctness we have no way of telling. But how he spends \$102,535.21 while he has received only \$140,013.85, we cannot see, unless he did so out of his private fortune, for which he has made no charge against the city.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Christmas at the Capital.—The President and the Germans. Governor Bullock and Radical Senators—Ben. Butler—"Promoting" vs. "Perfecting" Reconstruction—Virginia and Tennessee—Texas—Attorney General Hoar—New England and the West—Death of Stanton.

WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C., Dec. 25, 1899.
Dear Journal:—A dull Christmas day. A large number of Congressmen and Government officials have gone home for the holidays. Until the re-assembling of Congress there will be little done to interest the public. Lobby members, the different rings, and jobbers will be busy arranging their plans of operations so as to be ready by the time the wisdom and purity of the Nation comes together again.

The President has appointed a German Radical, Gen. E. S. Solomon, of Chicago, Governor of Wisconsin Territory. This is a bad mistake of the price to be paid for the entire German vote, which is to be alienated from the Democracy by giving them a share of the public patronage. The Germans will be placed at the estimate the Radicals put upon their love of principle. They can't be bought like a herd of swine, and driven to the polls to vote as the German leaders Schurz, Seigel, and Solomon dictate, even when "Our Lysses" does approve the scheme.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who has been openly charged with theft, and who feasted Senators Nye, Morton and Stewart and Ben. Butler, among other worthies of the Water cure, is now the honored possessor of the passage of the Georgia "horror," as the Georgia bill is called, left here for Atlanta, Ga., yesterday. As bad as is the moral atmosphere of this city there was a general feeling of relief when Bullock left. If one knows by the company they keep, and next to the pollsters, the names of the Radicals, the above named Senators, as they were well aware that Mr. Tift, of Georgia, before the Reconstruction Committee told his "Bovine Highness" Bullock that he was a thief, and that if he would convene the Legislature under the then existing laws he would soon be in the penitentiary. The statement was corroborated by others and yet these "honorable" gentlemen, with a total disregard for the decency of life, feast and hobnob with the thief as he is charged with. Of course Ben. Butler, "bird of a feather," had a fellow-feeling for Bullock and was perfectly at home in his company.

It is more than probable that the "Old Dominion" will undergo the same treatment that Georgia has, and Reconstruction will be promoted in Virginia by the same rule. It will be remembered that the title of the bill to reconstruct Georgia was, "A bill to perfect reconstruction in Georgia." The word *perfect* was stricken out, and the word *improve* inserted in its place. By this trick there will be an opening for another bill and more legislation to perfect their devilish work, which they would not admit to be perfected in their last piece of infamous legislation.

Virginia will be forced to bow down to the rule of the Radicals, and it costs this country a million dollars, and it is said that General Grant is opposed to interfering in that State, but Congress pays but very little attention to the President's wishes, particularly in the Senate.

It is said that the President will sustain General Reynolds' order for an election in two counties in Texas that did not hold the recent election held in that State. It is computed that if the votes in these two counties are counted the result will elect Hamilton, Conservative, for Governor, by about four hundred majority, if thrown out, which of course they will be, it scores Davis' election. The four days after the election in Texas that did not hold the election in Texas will be the purpose of running the negroes from one county to another, to vote them as often as was thought necessary. Texas will be guaranteed a Radical form of government by Congress on the latest and most approved plan.

When the nomination of Attorney General Hoar came up for confirmation to his position on the Supreme bench, in Executive session, the debate on it was warm and spirited. After four hours' debate his name was laid on the table. As the President will not withdraw his name until he requests it, he will be rejected at the next Executive session.

The attack made on the New England States by Senators Conkling, of New York, and Carpenter, of Wisconsin, brought the Yankees to their feet, and the debate was most exciting. I think Western Radicals are growing restive under the lash of New England, as applied by Sumner and Butler.

Two public buildings are draped in mourning on account of the death of E. M. Stanton, and the Radical press are loud in their eulogies of his private and public virtues. Of his private life we have nothing to say, he may have been an exemplar, but his public history is a part of the annals of the past nine years. The Democratic press of the day will not admit the truth of, and endorse the eulogies bestowed on the public career of the late E. M. Stanton, when they are silent on the subject and fail to point the moral that is taught by the sudden taking off of one who was truly infamous. The charitable kindly man, "De mortuis non latet bonum" should not, as it too often does, restrain the journalist from writing the truth about the dead. Does the fact of his death change the history of yesterday. The New York *World* of Friday said of Mr. Stanton, before they knew of his death, "that he was a bloated blackguard, brutal, mean and recreant lawyer, whose only eminence was won by overriding the laws of the land and making his own headlong will stand for reason, and that the annals of the Supreme Court, to which he had been appointed, 'had never before been polluted by the membership of a bully, a liar, a slanderer, or a scoundrel of innocent blood.'"

Is not the above as true to day as yesterday? I am charged of all personal feeling in this matter, but justifying the journalist in the faithful exercise of his duty should hold up to public execration the constitution of his country, and trampled upon the rights of the people with all the insolence, scorn and brutality of a New York politician. The city of Chicago furnishes more tons of flour for transportation than a thousand miles of railroad in North Carolina in all the freight that they move. You will therefore pardon me if I indicate some of the articles, that I think our railroad managers should pay particular attention towards cheap freights: cheap freight, some of the idle time of their machinery and men, towards making profitable work for years to come. Of course the most prominent of these in an agricultural country are manures. I would transport these at very low freights at any and all seasons when they are offered; and I would advertise to transport the freight of cheap manures when I had empty cars, returning from transporting crops to market, and I would extend this to vegetable mould and marls and oyster shells. I would contract for a long series of years to transport wood, to be used for steam power in the towns at a cost that would be so low that it would be cheap to use them in the transport of materials to be manufactured in the State, or three miles from the line of any road.

The argument that the consumption of wood by the town is likely to increase the cost of fuel to the railroads is weak. Such restrictions can be thrown around the mode of obtaining wood as to entirely prevent this result. A steam engine that consumes a cord of wood to transport a ton of freight, and a steam engine that consumes three miles from the line of any road, would employ intelligent agents to canvass the Western part of this State, to induce their people to convert their potatoes into starch, to dry their fruit, and to develop the cultivation of the vine, and to develop the raising of hogs and chickens. There is no likelihood, in the time of these people, that charity will compete in furnishing the markets of the world with these articles in their green state, but their climate and soil could be made to furnish an immense vol-

Cheap Railroad Transportation.

A paper read by Dr. Thomas D. Hogg before the North Carolina Agricultural Society during the annual fair, 1899:

K. P. Battle, President Agricultural Society.

In answer to your request to furnish you with a paper for the State Fair on "Cheap Railroad Freight," I understand you to require my opinion as to what a North Carolina Railroad can and ought to do, and not what the great successful roads of the world have done.

If an engineer were required to build 100 miles of railroad over most of the sections of North Carolina, properly equipped and with reasonable grades, he would require about \$3,000,000 cash. This road properly equipped will require about thirty engines and five hundred cars. The capacity of this road is the steady equivalent of about 70 per cent of this equipment. Anything less than this would require the charges for the freights to be so arranged that the Road would rather have to live upon the necessities of the country than to fulfill its office in the full development of the resources of the country. Wherever a Road is found that has a steady equivalent of a portion of it is idle, it may be set down at once that the difficulty is of the managers to find business for the Road. The question then arises, what are the expenses of operating a Railroad in North Carolina? I would divide those comparatively into two classes—the first are relatively small, the second are large, and in proportion to the increase of business. Of the first is the interest on the capital employed, the repair of that portion of the road that occurs from absolute decay, such as your bridges, your cross-ties and drainings, and the salaries of your employees. The second is the cost of the fuel, the cost of the freight, the cost of the freight, the cost of

Why are jokes like nuts? Because the drier they are the better they crack.

What is the form of an escaped parrot? A polly-gone.

"If you beat me, I'll call out the soldiers," as the drum said.

shops a wooden bowl twelve to sixteen inches in diameter. Bore three holes at regular distances for the cords to support it. Then ornament with rosettes, made of halves of the coffee bean not roasted, grains of rice and small black soup beans.

ordinarily demanded for a EXHAUSTION DIFFERS is evidently owing to their being prepared with rum St. Croix Rum, Calisaya Bark, &c. Our purrgists complain that it is almost impossible to keep a supply, and that their orders, owing to the great demand, are but tardily executed.—Do not become discouraged, Be sure and get the genuine.

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el, bags included.---OATS---Are in mod-
supply, and demand limited. Retailing at
5 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel.---PEAS---None re-
for some weeks, and the market is entirely
There is a brisk demand for Cow, and
is would sell readily at \$1 20@1 25 $\frac{3}{4}$
el.---RICE---For clean there is only a re-

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